

## Botha wants fresh Angola talks

ROQUEBRUNE, France (R) — Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko's efforts to revive Angola peace talks received South Africa's blessing Monday, but Foreign Minister P.W. Botha urged Mobutu to restart negotiations from scratch. Botha's two-hour meeting with Mobutu resulted in a weekend of intense negotiations at the Zairean leader's villa on the French Riviera. A Mobutu spokesman said Botha supported Mobutu's mediation aimed at arranging a ceasefire in Angola's 14-year civil war. But a South African source stressed the Pretoria did not accept Mobutu's version of a ceasefire he arranged in June, which rapidly collapsed. He said it was understandable that Angolan rebel leader Jonas Savimbi, a Pretoria ally, would have accepted such unfavorable terms. "It would have amounted to Savimbi showing the white flag," the source said. Botha would therefore like a restart of "proper negotiations" including direct talks between (UNITA) National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and the Marxist government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

# Jordan Times

An independent English political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردن تايمز تنشر نسخة مطبوعة بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحافية الأردنية (الرأي)

Volume 14 Number 4215

AMMAN TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1989, RABIA AWWAL 17, 1410

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Regent sounds alarm over Soviet emigration to Israel

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — One of the major but least publicly mentioned factors that led to Jordan's current financial problems is the political and economic price that the Kingdom paid for Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and it further faces a potential grave threat in the expected wave of Soviet Jewish emigration to the Zionist state. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said Monday.

The Jordanian economy has shouldered more than its share of the burden — the creation of 200,000 jobs in the last 20 years is itself quite an achievement in view of the various economic factors that challenged it," the Regent said at an informal briefing for reporters at the Royal Court.

The Regent pointed out that while Jordan continued to extend financial support to the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, Israel slowly transformed the occupied territories into "the second biggest market for its products after the U.S."

The occupation of the territories costs Israel annually around \$1,100 million, but the trade surplus plus the Zionist state enjoys with the West Bank and Gaza is around \$5.6 billion, the Regent said.

Jordan, which paid heavily to support the Palestinians (who fled their land to Jordan) over the past 20 years, has also paid a heavy price over the return of citizens from the Gulf area, and is again facing danger," the Regent said. "Our media are preoccupied with the Egyptian 10-point proposal (on Palestinian-Israeli talks), the Lebanese peace efforts and the (Jordanian) elections, but... the Israeli media are preoccupied with the expected immigration of Soviet Jews."

The Regent pointed out that out of the 200,000 Soviet Jews expected to leave their country only 18,000 would be taken in by the United States. The rest will head direct to Israel and will end up in the occupied territories "at the expense of the Palestinians there, and, by extension, at the expense of Jordan since there could be another exodus" of Palestinians across the river, the Regent said.

"Therefore, I am sounding an alarm to our Arab brethren that (in such a situation) the stability of the Jordanian economy will be undermined," he said. "Jordan, which withstand internal and external pressure on the dinar and other adverse elements, is the last Arab wall against Israel, and if its economy collapses, it will be an ideal opportunity for Israel to exploit, after having already engulfed the economy of the occupied territories," he added.

Countering Israeli suggestions and contentions, the Regent reaffirmed that "Jordan was totally sincere in its decision to sever (legal and administrative ties) with the West Bank."

"They (Israelis) would like to interpret otherwise," he said, posing the "threat of transfer" of Palestinians in the occupied lands to Jordan, coupled with the "everlooming emigration" of Soviet Jews.

At the same time, he underlined the centrality of Jordan in efforts to develop the West Bank and Gaza. He said there was a recent request that he chair a meeting of the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee to Support the Steadfastness of the People Living in the Occupied Territories and the theme of the meeting was to be "rural development" in the areas. "There is definitely a need for comprehensive development," he said. Jordan is ready to work in total coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in this context. "If the PLO so desires," he said.

The first task awaiting the Lower House of Parliament, expected to be elected Nov. 8, is to discuss the Kingdom's fiscal budget for 1990, the Regent noted. "The precise background of the economic situation and the

facts and figures should be clearly understood by (the Lower House) in an objective manner," he added.

The Regent said the International Monetary Fund (IMF), with which Jordan agreed on an economic reform programme earlier this year, considers the Kingdom as "a model of salutary change, not because we implemented their policies but because we were aware of our problems some time before they happened."

The Regent said though Jordan came under adverse pressure following its decision to sever legal and administrative links with the West Bank, the measures adopted by the Kingdom were slowly bearing fruit. He cited as examples assistance offered by various governments, including the Arab states, the U.S., Japan and West Germany and others as well as the World Bank.

The Crown Prince, who visited Washington for talks with President George Bush and other senior administration officials and IMF and World Bank officials last month, said Jordan was to receive a total of \$237 million in American aid for the fiscal year starting September 1989. Washington has agreed to provide \$62 million in technical and food aid, \$5 million in supplementary grant, \$15 million in housing guarantee bonds with 30-



JRH Crown Prince Hassan

## 652 candidates formally vie for 80 House seats

AMMAN (J.T.) — The three-day candidacy nomination period for the Nov. 8 general elections ended Monday with a total number of 652 candidates for the 80 seats in the Lower House of Parliament, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

According to Petra, the split up of the total number was:

Amman Governorate: 23 in the First District (three seats); 27 in the Second District (three seats);

55 in the Third District (five seats); 19 in the Fourth District (two seats); 53 in the Fifth District (five seats); and 28 in the Sixth District (three seats).

Irbid Governorate: 70 in

Irbid City and suburbs (eight seats); 20 in Jerash, 32 in Ajloun, 16 in Ramtha and Rami Kinsara, and 16 in the Jordan Valley and Al Quseir.

Other governorates: Balqa — 42; Zarqa — 63; Mafrqa — 22; Karak — 66; Ma'an — 28; Tafith — 17; Northern Bedouin region — 19; Central Bedouin region — 18; Southern Bedouin region 14.

The governors of Amman,

Irbid and Zarqa rejected seven candidacy applications and another eight dropped out, Petra said.

According to Petra, three of the applications were rejected

because "of application in districts other than those assigned in the law, though they were previously acknowledged that they have the right to run in their own districts."

The remaining four were rejected because one has been holding Jordanian nationality for less than 10 years, the second because he did not enjoy the conditions of Jordanian nationality and the third because she held another foreign nationality other than Jordanian. The fourth was rejected because he was convicted with a felony that prevents his running for the elections.

TAIF, Saudi Arabia (Agencies) — Arab mediators have rejected a demand by Lebanese Christians for a timetable for a Syrian troop evacuation, offering instead guarantees for a phased pullback from Beirut to east Lebanon in two years, conference sources said Monday.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

summoned the six hardline Christian parliamentarians, headed by George Saadeh, secretary-general of the right-wing Falange party, to a late night meeting.

He told them that Arab committee rejects any alteration of its original proposal on the Syrian issue, Lebanese radio stations reported.

The Syrian military intervention has developed into the main stumbling block in a 17-day-old discussion by 63 Lebanese parliamentarians — 33 Christians and 30 Muslims — of an Arab-proposed peace plan for their civil war-plagued country.

The plan, presented by a three-member Arab committee, comprised four chapters, dealing with political reforms, Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon, Syria's 40,000 troops in the country and the future relations with Damascus.

Deputies say that a 17-member parliamentary task force Dinally approved a draft for political reforms Friday after days of bitter wrangling between the Christians, who insisted on linking the reforms to a Syrian withdrawal, and the Muslims seeking a greater share of power.

But Arab mediators and deputies have warned that no agreement could be considered final until a plenary session approves a comprehensive, four-chapter peace plan being debated by the committee.

Parliamentarians have reengaged on agreements several times during the marathon sessions, mainly under pressure from warlords and militia chieftains in Beirut.

After a day-long argument Sunday, Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saad Al Faisal

government, army and judiciary since independence from France in 1943, give them an equal share of power.

In Beirut, a coalition of Syrian-backed Muslim and leftist groups demanded an immediate end to the present political system.

The front addressed its statement to the members of parliament in Taif to debate the Arab-proposed charter to end 14 years of civil war.

The Christian deputies, giving new details of their proposals, said one idea would be for Algerian, Moroccan and Saudi Arabian troops to man a security zone in central Beirut during presidential elections.

The trio arranged a ceasefire in Lebanon Sept. 23 and are sponsoring the Taif talks.

In Damascus, the official Syrian newspaper Tishrin said Lebanese army chief Michel Aoun would reject political reforms even if the Syrian army did leave.

"Syria has repeatedly stated that its forces will start withdrawal when a national unity government is formed," it said.

A leftist Muslim deputy, Zaher Al Khatib, rejecting the Christian demands for changes, said: "It's the Syrian presence that guarantees security, so there should be no change in the original timetable."

Any agreement in Taif will require the approval of Aoun and when a national unity government is formed," it said.

Christians accuse Syria of seeking to annex east Lebanon to make use of the agricultural lands and waters of the once fertile Bekaa Valley.

Muslims want the Syrians to stay until the Christians, who have dominated the parliament,

## Two Gazan children killed

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — An eight-year-old Palestinian boy died Monday, three days after he was shot in the head by Israeli soldiers during a demonstration in the occupied Gaza Strip.

At least 40 students were arrested, police said.

The Palestinian boy died Monday in a hospital in the head by Israeli soldiers during a demonstration in the Gaza Strip. He was identified by the army as Qassem Abdallah Abu Laiba of the Khan Yunis refugee camp.

A three-year-old Palestinian boy from the Gaza Strip died Sunday, three days after being shot, by Israeli soldiers.

Palestinians said soldiers shot and critically wounded Atiya Al Farjani Thursday at Shatila refugee camp in the Gaza Strip. He died Sunday at a Tel Aviv hospital.

High school students in Arab Jerusalem, apparently enraged at reports of the planned ceremony, threw rocks at police and para-military border police.

The Itim news agency said he was shot in the head by a rubber bullet while playing outside his

house.

The plans by the "Temple Mount faithful" to lay a cornerstone to the Haram Al Sharif complex, which houses two of Islam's holiest shrines, the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosque.

Police blocked the metallic gray truck carrying the cornerstone from entering the Old City.

Police said students from Rashidiyah boys school opposite the Old City hurled large stones at passing officers from behind a courtyard wall. Forty students were arrested, a police spokesman said.

As the protest spread, police called in reinforcements including paramilitary police and mounted officers who galloped through main Jerusalem streets chasing suspected stone-throwers.

Palestinians said police opened fire in all directions with rubber bullets and tear-gas, stormed the schoolyard and lobbed gas grenades into classrooms.

About 100 Israelis had planned

## 'Mossad behind Syrian defection'

BEIRUT (AP) — Israel's secret service used a Druze woman to lure the Syrian air force pilot who defected to Israel last week with his Soviet-made MiG-23 fighter jet, a conservative daily newspaper reported Monday.

Police said students from Rashidiyah boys school opposite the Old City hurled large stones at passing officers from behind a courtyard wall. Forty students were arrested, a police spokesman said.

As the protest spread, police called in reinforcements including paramilitary police and mounted officers who galloped through main Jerusalem streets chasing suspected stone-throwers.

Palestinians said police opened fire in all directions with rubber bullets and tear-gas, stormed the schoolyard and lobbed gas grenades into classrooms.

About 100 Israelis had planned

to place the three-ton stone at the foot of a ramp leading to the Haram Al Sharif complex, which houses two of Islam's holiest shrines, the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosque.

Police said students from Rashidiyah boys school opposite the Old City hurled large stones at passing officers from behind a courtyard wall. Forty students were arrested, a police spokesman said.

As the protest spread, police called in reinforcements including paramilitary police and mounted officers who galloped through main Jerusalem streets chasing suspected stone-throwers.

Palestinians said police opened fire in all directions with rubber bullets and tear-gas, stormed the schoolyard and lobbed gas grenades into classrooms.

About 100 Israelis had planned

to place the three-ton stone at the foot of a ramp leading to the Haram Al Sharif complex, which houses two of Islam's holiest shrines, the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosque.

Police said students from Rashidiyah boys school opposite the Old City hurled large stones at passing officers from behind a courtyard wall. Forty students were arrested, a police spokesman said.

As the protest spread, police called in reinforcements including paramilitary police and mounted officers who galloped through main Jerusalem streets chasing suspected stone-throwers.

Palestinians said police opened fire in all directions with rubber bullets and tear-gas, stormed the schoolyard and lobbed gas grenades into classrooms.

About 100 Israelis had planned

to place the three-ton stone at the foot of a ramp leading to the Haram Al Sharif complex, which houses two of Islam's holiest shrines, the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosque.

Police said students from Rashidiyah boys school opposite the Old City hurled large stones at passing officers from behind a courtyard wall. Forty students were arrested, a police spokesman said.

As the protest spread, police called in reinforcements including paramilitary police and mounted officers who galloped through main Jerusalem streets chasing suspected stone-throwers.

Palestinians said police opened fire in all directions with rubber bullets and tear-gas, stormed the schoolyard and lobbed gas grenades into classrooms.

About 100 Israelis had planned

to place the three-ton stone at the foot of a ramp leading to the Haram Al Sharif complex, which houses two of Islam's holiest shrines, the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosque.

Police said students from Rashidiyah boys school opposite the Old City hurled large stones at passing officers from behind a courtyard wall. Forty students were arrested, a police spokesman said.

As the protest spread, police called in reinforcements including paramilitary police and mounted officers who galloped through main Jerusalem streets chasing suspected stone-throwers.

Palestinians said police opened fire in all directions with rubber bullets and tear-gas, stormed the schoolyard and lobbed gas grenades into classrooms.

About 100 Israelis had planned

to place the three-ton stone at the foot of a ramp leading to the Haram Al Sharif complex, which houses two of Islam's holiest shrines, the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosque.

Police said students from Rashidiyah boys school opposite the Old City hurled large stones at passing officers from behind a courtyard wall. Forty students were arrested, a police spokesman said.

As the protest spread, police called in reinforcements including paramilitary police and mounted officers who galloped through main Jerusalem streets chasing suspected stone-throwers.

Palestinians said police opened fire in all directions with rubber bullets and tear-gas, stormed the schoolyard and lobbed gas grenades into classrooms.

About 100 Israelis had planned

to place the three-ton stone at the foot of a ramp leading to the Haram Al Sharif complex, which houses two of Islam's holiest shrines, the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosque.

Police said students from Rashidiyah boys school opposite the Old City hurled large stones at passing officers from behind a courtyard wall. Forty students were arrested, a police spokesman said.

As the protest spread, police called in reinforcements including paramilitary police and mounted officers who galloped through main Jerusalem streets chasing suspected stone-throwers.

Palestinians said police opened fire in all directions with rubber bullets and tear-gas, stormed the schoolyard and lobbed gas grenades into classrooms.

About 100 Israelis had planned

to place the three-ton stone at the foot of a ramp leading to the Haram Al Sharif complex, which houses two of Islam's holiest shrines, the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosque.

Police said students from Rashidiyah boys school opposite the Old City hurled large stones at passing officers from behind a courtyard wall. Forty students were arrested, a police spokesman said.

As the protest spread, police called in reinforcements including paramilitary police and mounted officers who galloped through main Jerusalem streets chasing suspected stone-throwers.

Palestinians said police opened fire in all directions with rubber bullets and tear-gas, stormed the schoolyard and lobbed gas grenades into

## Israel's role in Lebanon moves to economy, roads and schools

By Marty Kufus  
The Associated Press

**METULLA** — Every working day, nearly 2,000 Christians, Druze and Muslims pass from Lebanon through four "good fence" border crossings into Israel, heading to the best steady work around.

Israel's economy barely feels the workers' contribution. But Israel's "security" may be uniquely tied to the Lebanese presence, one of many signs of Israel's increasing entanglement in the southern Lebanese region once controlled by forces hostile to the Zionist state.

After its invasion in 1982, Israel created the "security zone" in South Lebanon as a buffer against resistance attacks. Today, Israeli analysts warn that unemployment in the area could cut into the "loyalty" of the 200,000 Lebanese residents of the zone.

"The security zone is relatively quiet mainly because of the sense that economic stability prevails. There's too much for the people to lose," said Yosef Olmert, a Middle East expert at Tel Aviv University.

But if the economy sours, "nothing will stop disenchanted people who don't have economic opportunity."

The "security zone" is about 120 kilometres long and four to 20 kilometres deep. It was established in 1985 after Israel withdrew the bulk of its troops from Lebanon following a three-year occupation. So far this year 71

guerrillas have been killed while infiltrating the zone.

An army official who demanded anonymity said Lebanese workers seeking to enter Israel must have a relative serving in the South Lebanon Army (SLA), the 2,500-member Christian-led militia that is trained and armed by Israel.

Metulla's "good fence," which was opened in 1976, is a cluster of buildings, a watchtower and a fence next to an Israeli army post. Workers show identity cards, present work permits and empty their pockets in a check for contraband.

"We all are running away from the war in Lebanon, and we are here to work," Nadeen Badawi, 23, said after driving from the town of Hasbaya, 17 kilometres north of the border.

Arriving about sunrise, he works Sunday through Friday at an Israeli textile factory.

A 48-year-old Lebanese Christian awaiting a chartered bus to another factory said most of the workers earn a daily wage of about 34 shekels, the equivalent of \$17.

"Most of the men are working in agriculture. A few, like me, work in factories. It is like the Mexicans in America," said the factory's electronics technician who declined to give his name for fear of reprisals.

Some Lebanese complained that Israeli wages were too low. But most conceded they could do no better in Lebanon, where purchasing power has been steadily

eroded by inflation and the average monthly salary is the equivalent of \$75.

Israeli officials say 1,500 to 2,000 Lebanese workers now enter the country daily, compared with only a few hundred in past years.

Half are women who work in hotels, restaurants and as housekeepers. Men generally seek jobs in factories or on farms, where extra money can be made during harvests. Skilled auto mechanics are also in demand. Most return home nightly, but some are provided with housing for stays of up to several weeks.

The Israeli presence in South Lebanon, according to foreign reports, consists of about 1,500 troops and advisers as well as fixed military outposts.

Unlike the Israeli-occupied territories of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, there are no Israeli settlements in southern Lebanon and Israeli civilians are forbidden from entering.

But Israel's influence is not limited to military support and it appears to be growing.

About \$1.3 million in Israeli aid was provided for road repairs last year in addition to funds for schools and hospitals and salary supplements for Lebanese city hall bureaucrats and police.

"In areas where the central government in Lebanon should have built infrastructure and promoted social activity and education, and didn't take care of it, we are taking care of it," said Uri Lubrani, Israel's coordinator

for Lebanon.

"Nobody talks in terms of getting ready to pull out," he said. The "security zone" is not a strategy, but a tactical need, and it won't change as long as there is no government in Lebanon."

for Lebanon policy.

He recently inaugurated a new crossing that will be used primarily by Sunnis Muslims despite Iran's strong influence among Shiites. He predicted 300 to 400 Shiites would cross daily to Israeli jobs and the number would increase.

The Israeli shekel has also begun to circulate in South Lebanon along with the U.S. dollar and the Lebanese lira.

Frances Rizk, a Lebanese official of the Christian radio station Voice of Hope, estimated the area's trade at \$2 million a month, mostly in the form of imported Israeli agricultural goods and exported Lebanese labour.

"Our financial situation is still the best in all of Lebanon" Rizk said.

Israel has said repeatedly it will withdraw if Syria pulls out its 40,000 troops and if Lebanon forms a stable government that could maintain peace.

"Israel has no territorial claims on Lebanon," said Yossi Amihud, the foreign ministry spokesman.

Yoram Hamizrahi, a retired colonel and former Israeli army commander in South Lebanon from 1976 to 1980, said he believes Israel is in no hurry to leave Lebanon.

"Nobody talks in terms of getting ready to pull out," he said. The "security zone" is not a strategy, but a tactical need, and it won't change as long as there is no government in Lebanon."

## Sudan gets new arms as ceasefire end approaches

**KHARTOUM (R)** — Three weeks before a ceasefire is due to end in southern Sudan's civil war, the government is airlifting fresh supplies of Chinese arms to the besieged town of Juba, diplomats say.

A Libyan commercial plane makes two flights a day to ferry arms from the capital, Juba, the biggest town in the south, under siege by Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) rebels, the diplomats said.

Diplomats said the weapon, which arrived in Port Sudan on the Red Sea and have been reaching Khartoum by rail for more than a week, were ordered from Peking more than a year ago by deposed Prime Minister Sadiq Al Mahdi.

The weapons include 20 armoured personnel carriers, 60 heavy mortars, 130-mm guns, 50,000 pounds bombs and anti-aircraft guns, the diplomats said.

A unilateral ceasefire declared by General Omar Hassan Al Bashir, who overthrew Mahdi in a coup on June 30, expires on Nov. 4. Diplomatic renewing fighting.

Delegates at a conference in Khartoum discussing the six-year old civil war Saturday recommended a federal system of government, state-run Radio Omdurman said.

The SPLA, fighting what it regards as domination by the north, said its members would be elected by direct vote, said the committee headed by southerner Phil Obang, a Foreign Ministry official. The conference, with 453 participants, gave the movement formal structure by electing a 15-member provisional executive, the communiqué said.

John Garling

mainly Christian and animist south by the Muslim and Arabised north, has boycotted the conference.

The government last week accused the SPLA of violating its own unilateral ceasefire with attacks in south Kordofan province.

A committee at the Khartoum conference said federation would suit Sudan as its regions differed widely in culture, religion and economic development.

A federal president and vice president could be elected by direct vote, said the committee headed by southerner Phil Obang, a Foreign Ministry official. There would also be a federal judiciary.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

### Bodies recovered from Saudi crash

**RIYADH, Saudi Arabia (AP)** — A Saudi Arabian rescue team has recovered the bodies of three British Aerospace Corp. employees and two Saudi fliers killed in a plane crash over the kingdom's eastern province, a British embassy diplomat said Monday. The diplomat, who refused to be named, said arrangements for flying the bodies home were "up to British Aerospace." He said the bodies were recovered Sunday several hours after the crash. He and other sources contacted by telephone at the embassy refused to give other details, or provide the British victims' names. But the Foreign Office in London identified the three British nationals as Rodney Dix, a pilot, and training instructors Alan Smith and Dave Stenhouse. The Saudi Defence and Aviation Ministry identified the two Saudi victims as fighter trainees Saleh Ibn Jasaan and Awad Ibn Hussein Al Qasimi. They were to be buried here later in the day. The Saudi ministry said in a statement the twin-engine Jetstream 31 aircraft crashed during a training mission Saturday over the eastern province, which harbours Ghawar and Al Fateh, the world's largest oil fields. The Jetstream crashed after "a major technical failure," said the statement, issued Sunday.

### Algerian journalists seek media reform

**ALGIERS (R)** — Algerian journalists have formally created an independent trade union and called for radical reform of the country's state media. A communiqué carried by the Algerian News Agency (APS) Sunday after a two-day national journalists' conference said the present system had led to professional and intellectual sterility. "Algerian journalists call on the authorities to carry out a profound restructuring of the system of national information," the statement said. All Algerian media are owned and run by the government and journalists have complained of censorship, arbitrary dismissals and worsening work conditions. The movement of Algerian journalists quickly became the main journalists' union after its formation in mid-1988 in opposition to an official union linked to the ruling National Liberation Front. The conference, with 453 participants, gave the movement formal structure by electing a 15-member provisional executive, the communiqué said.

### Mother appeals to reduce son's sentence

**RASHAYA, Lebanon (R)** — The mother of a Lebanese jailed in Cyprus for eight years for smuggling arms appealed to the Cypriot government Sunday to reduce his sentence. "I plead with the Cypriot government to have mercy on my son and reduce the court's sentence to a minimum. My son did not commit any harm to the Cypriot government or people who we respect," said Salma, the mother of Emile Alain Elkin Ghazali. Ghazali was among six Lebanese convicted over an alleged plot to kill Lebanese army Commander Michel Aoun by shooting down his helicopter at Larnaca Airport in May. They pleaded guilty to smuggling two SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles, Kalashnikov rifles, ammunition and grenades into Cyprus. "I ask the Cypriot government to allow me to visit my son Emile in prison and speak to him even if for a short period," said 60-year-old Salma Ghazali. She said she could not afford to travel to Cyprus and called on international organisations to help her.

### Syrian air force determined to fight Israel

**DAMASCUS (R)** — Syria said Sunday its air force was more determined to fight Israel after a Syrian pilot flew his MiG-23 fighter to the Jewish state. "Treason by a traitor who was mobilised by the Israeli enemy would not affect the greatness of this force, its loyalty to the nation and its commitment to defend the Arab land," said the official Tishrin newspaper. "Syria which is continuing its march to achieve strategic parity with the Zionist enemy is confident in its men and their high combat spirit," the Al Thawra daily said. The official newspaper praised Syria's air force on the eve of the force's 43rd anniversary. Syria said Saturday the pilot, whom it named as Bassam Al-Adl, flew to Israel at the end of a spying mission for the Jewish state. "The air force will celebrate its anniversary while it is more determined to continue its glorious march with a greater will for achieving victory," Al Thawra said. The papers said the air force will mark its anniversary by flying fighter jets over Damascus and other Syrian cities.

### Ozal stresses importance of Turkey-EC ties

**ANKARA (R)** — Turkey's ties with the European Community (EC) carry more importance than an actual date for joining as a full member, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said. "The date is not important for us now. What is important is the continuation of relations with the EC. It is also important that Turkey is not cast aside and is given a green light," he told a news conference. Turkey, an associate EC member since 1963, applied for full membership in April 1987 and is expecting a reply from Brussels before the end of the year. "This is a political decision," Ozal said. "I believe the EC, and especially its more prominent members, must carefully consider the future world and Middle East relations and view Turkey's membership in that light." Parliamentarians from some EC countries have voiced objections to Turkey's membership, citing its shaky economy, patchy human rights record and Muslim identity.

### Bulgaria, Turkey to discuss dispute

**SOFIA (R)** — Bulgaria has said it would hold talks with Turkey this month on the two countries' dispute over Bulgaria's ethnic Turkish minority. Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Ganev told a news conference that the two foreign ministers, Petar Mladenov of Bulgaria and Mesut Yilmaz of Turkey, would meet in Kuwait on Oct. 30. The meeting has been arranged in response to a call from the Organisation of Islamic Conference for direct talks on the issue. Turkey has already agreed in principle to attend. Ankara wants a pact with Sofia over the future of Bulgaria's 1.5 million ethnic Turks and the property rights of 310,000 refugees who have fled to Turkey since mid-May.

## British nurse suspected of espionage in Iraq

**BAGHDAD (R)** — Iraq told British Energy Secretary John Wakeham Sunday that a detained British nurse and a British-based journalist also being held were suspected of spying.

A spokesman for Wakeham said he raised the cases of Daphne Parish, 45, who worked for a private hospital in Baghdad, and Farzat Bazoft, a journalist for

Britain's Observer newspaper, during a meeting with Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz.

The spokesman told Reuters

the two had not yet been charged "but Aziz did indicate that the nature of the case was one of espionage."

Iraq told Britain last week that Parish was arrested on Sept. 19 in connection with the activities of Bazoft, an Iranian living in Britain.

Wakeham, the first British cabinet minister to visit Iraq since the August 1988 ceasefire ended in the eight-year war with Iran, is attending an oil seminar in Baghdad to investigate reports of a huge explosion.

Iraq denied British press reports quoting U.S. and Middle East sources as saying 700 people died in a blast at a military establishment. It said the explosion was at a petrol depot and 19 people were killed.

Wakeham's spokesman quoted Aziz as saying investigations into the case might take time but as soon as inquiries were complete Iraq would respect its obligations under international conventions.

These included granting British consular officials access to Parish which had so far been refused, the spokesman said.

Before meeting Aziz, Wakeham told a news conference: "We do not condone any breaking of the law and we do not wish to interfere in the internal matters of the Iraqi authorities, but we are concerned that a British citizen has the right of access to consular advice and if necessary to legal advice."

Wakeham earlier held talks with First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan and several other Iraqi ministers to discuss trade relations.

## Turkey opposes U.S. Senate resolution on 'Armenian genocide'

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Turkey's lobbyists, with some surreptitious help from U.S. President George Bush's administration, are working furiously to drum up opposition to a Senate measure marking the "Armenian genocide" 75 years ago.

The resolution, introduced last month by Senate minority leader Bob Dole, a Republican, threatens to damage the close ties between Washington and Turkey, a NATO ally that hosts U.S. military bases.

"It is the most offensive thing that congress can do to U.S.-Turkish relations," said Daryl Press, a deputy chief of the Turkish embassy.

Several senators, including Patrick Leahy, a Democrat, and two Republicans, Strom Thurmond

and Bob Kasten, already have withdrawn their support, but others like Daniel Moynihan, a Democrat, have joined the group, Dole's staff said. By late Friday, Dole's office estimated 53 co-sponsors, roughly the same number as at the end of September.

The resolution, an emotional bombshell among Turks and Armenians, has put President Bush in a bind.

Although members of his administration oppose the measure, he said during the 1988 presidential campaign that the United States must acknowledge "the attempted genocide of the Armenian people in the last years

of the Ottoman Empire."

At the time, Bush said he knew the Republic of Turkey objected to the characterisation of the period between 1915 and 1923 as a "genocide." Some 1.5 million people were killed during that era.

Publicly, the administration has not taken a stand on the resolution. Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said Bush had no position on the measure.

The administration of former President Ronald Reagan opposed such a resolution, and similar resolutions failed to win House approval three times during this decade.

Yesterdays high temperatures: Amman 23, Aqaba 31. Humidity readings: Amman 30 per cent, Aqaba 30 per cent.

**USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

**NIGHT DUTY**

**AMMAN:** Dr. Nabil Al Muhaseb ..... 828252  
Dr. Abdul Rahim Jabb ..... 775030  
Dr. Amer Musa Al Haj ..... 771620  
Dr. Abd Al Hadi Tayyeb ..... 620115  
Firas pharmacy ..... 661912  
Firdous pharmacy ..... 778336  
Al Asmaa pharmacy ..... 670553  
Najroodh pharmacy ..... 623672  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 646945  
Simeleli pharmacy ..... 637660

**WEATHER**

*Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.*

Slight drop in temperatures is expected and some clouds appear at different altitudes. Winds will be westerly moderate fresh. In Aqaba, seas will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

### PRAYER TIMES

04:19 ..... Fajr (Morning) Dhuha ..... 05:36 ..... Asr (Afternoon) Magrib ..... 11:21 ..... 'Asr (Midday) 'Isha ..... 14:35 ..... 'Asr (Midday) Magrib ..... 17:05 ..... 'Asr (Midday) Magrib ..... 18:23 ..... 'Asr (Midday) Magrib

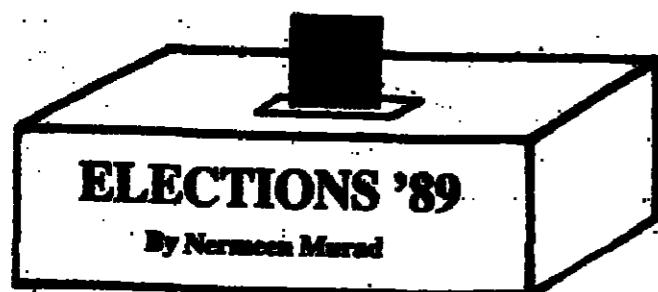
## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

### Min/Max temp.

Amman ..... 13 / 24  
Aqaba ..... 18 / 30  
Deserts ..... 12 / 27  
Jordan Valley ..... 19 / 30

**EMERGENCIES**

Civil Defence Department ..... 661111  
Civil Defence Immediate Response ..... 630341  
Civil Defence Emergency ..... 199  
Police ..... 912 / 621111, 637777  
Fire Brigade ..... 991228  
Blood Bank ..... 775121  
Highway Police ..... 943402  
Traffic Police ..... 896390  
Public Security Department ..... 630320  
Hotel Complaints ..... 603900  
Fire and Sewerage Complaints ..... 661176  
Firas ..... 661912  
Telephones ..... 787111  
Telecommunications ..... 121  
Overseas Calls ..... 010230  
Central Jordan Telephones



## ELECTIONS '89

By Nermene Mared

"LICENCED to elect" warning: Holders of lethal weapons such as guns, revolvers or pistols will be deemed, henceforth, law breakers until after the polling day, Nov. 8. The Ministry of Interior has issued regulations, in what is seen as a bid to circumvent any election malpractice, stressing that "gunners" at large would face prosecution even if their guns were licensed or unloaded. Such a precaution is needed and laudable. Better still is to establish some sort of intrinsic self-restraint amongst citizens rather than direct generalised orders of that kind. Again, do we expect a ban on intellectual dialogue amongst would-be parliamentarians to dilute the possibilities of confrontations, be it intellectual or otherwise?

TOUJAN Faisal, a prominent feminist and campaigner of human and children's rights, is running for the Circassian seat in Amman's Fifth District. In a single 5 by 2 advertisement in one of the local Arabic papers, she said she cannot publish all her election programme in the newspaper because she lacks the funds for a big campaign. The Jordan Times has learnt that a number of women, and men as well, are contemplating a fund-raising campaign to help Faisal. Good luck.

SOME formidable statistics on unemployment are spreading in the capital lately. According to a candidate, Saad Gammie, who has made them his words of wisdom, the number of Jordanians looking for jobs will grow to 1,300,000 in the year 2000 from 560,000 in 1985. According to the candidate, who is running for the Christian seat in the Third District, Jordan will only be able to employ a maximum of 900,000 at that time.

ONE very interesting and sincere slogan by one of the candidates for the Circassian seat in the Third District of Amman promises, in addition to faithful representation, to "reform what is possible." This slogan, in my opinion, comes the closest to reality among many other slogans adopted by candidates. But then, the candidate describes himself as the "mukhtar" (elected leader) of the Circassians and probably his long experience - he is very old - has given him an edge over other enthusiastic candidates.

A CANDIDATE, who has been banned from running in the elections because he carries a two-year passport, says that the last time he saw his passport was a five-year document but then he hasn't seen his passport in 12 years.

AT NOON today the final list of candidates running for the elections will be revealed by the district governors. The Jordan Times wishes all the candidates the best of luck and may the best candidate win.

## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

**SOVIET-JORDANIAN FRIENDSHIP DAYS:** Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Days will open at the Al Hussein Youth City's Palace of Culture on Wednesday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent. The opening festival will be addressed by the president of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, Bahjat Talhouni, and other notable members of as well as the visiting deputy prime minister from the Soviet Republic of Latvia. A Soviet folkloric show, which includes Soviet national dances and songs will be presented as part of the performances. (Petra)

**CANDIDATES BANNED FROM DELIVERING SERMONS:** Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Saleh Mass'ad has sent a request to Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat to ban all candidates from delivering sermons or speeches in mosques from now and until the end of the current election campaign. The request also called on the minister of Awqaf to prevent mosque preachers from promoting any of the candidates in their sermons. The minister of interior also issued an order prohibiting members of the public from carrying firearms until election day on Nov. 8. he said violators will risk having their weapons confiscated and will stand trial. (Petra)

**SAUDI TEAM VISIT CDD:** A team of Saudi Arabian Civil Defence officers Monday called at the Civil Defence Department (CDD) in Amman. They were briefed on the various duties of the department, and the first aid, fire-fighting and other operations carried out by civil defence men in Jordan. (Petra)

**IRAQI-JORDANIAN COOPERATION:** The implementation of an Iraqi-Jordanian agreement on cooperation in Islamic affairs was discussed at a meeting here Monday by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat and visiting Iraqi Awqaf Minister undersecretary, Mohammad Sharif. The two officials reviewed Islamic affairs in general and ways of bolstering bilateral cooperation in religion-related affairs. (Petra)

**OLIVE GATHERING IN IRBID:** A meeting was held in Irbid Monday to discuss organising olive gathering later this month in the Irbid Governorate. Matters related to the work of olive presses and supervision by health authorities over their work as well as the health safety regulations to be observed, were discussed at the meeting chaired by Agriculture Department Director Noureddin Shabani. (Petra)

**NEW COMMUNITY CENTRE AT NUZHA DISTRICT:** A community centre was Monday opened at Nuzha District of Amman within the perimeter of a housing estate set up by the Urban Development Department (UDD). Department Director Hisham Al Zaghia inaugurated the centre which will provide child and family health care, vocational training for local women, initiate voluntary work by the local residents and take measures to safeguard a clean and pure environment, according to a UDD spokesman. (Petra)

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- An art exhibition by Faud Mimi and 'Ammar Khammash at Abdal Hamed Shoman Foundation's Scientific and Cultural Centre.
- An Islamic book exhibition displaying a collection of books dealing with economic and literary matters related to Islam in addition to children's books, at the Yarmouk University.
- A photographic exhibition depicting life as well as historical and archaeological places in Oman at the Yarmouk University.
- An Italian photo exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre - 5:30 p.m.

### FILM

- A French film entitled "Family Meeting" at the Royal Cultural Centre - 8:30 p.m.

### SEMINAR

- A seminar on hereditary diseases at Abdal Hamed Shoman Foundation's Scientific and Cultural Centre - 6:00 p.m.

### BAZAAR

- A bazaar which includes religious and children's books in addition to embroidery and kufiwear products, at Al Nuzha Community Centre.

## Princess Basma returns from talks on launching IPPF-affiliated council

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma has attended a preparatory meeting in London to prepare for the establishment of a pan-Arab consultative council affiliated to the London-based International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF).

The princess who returned to Amman following the one-day meeting, had served as representative of the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAF) in her capacity as the chairperson of the board of trustees, according to a QAF statement.

It said the meeting has elected Princess Basma to serve as head of a committee that will prepare for the consultative council's meeting which is scheduled for May 1990 in Amman.

The QAF statement noted that the committee groups Dr. Jawad Anani, and Mr. Talal Abu Ghazal.

zalch from Jordan, Dr. Suad Sabah and Dr. Hassan Ibrahim from Kuwait, Dr. Farida Alaqi from the Gulf states, Dr. Munsef Selim from Tunisia and Dr. Hammoudi Hanafi who heads a regional Arab organisation on family planning.

The statement noted that the constituent meeting, which will be attended by prominent personalities from the Arab World, was expected to discuss a projected statute and plans of action to fulfil the federation's objectives.

The IPPF, founded in 1952, aims to initiate and support family planning services throughout the world, and to increase understanding of population problems.

It offers technical assistance and training, collaborates with other international organisations and provides information on all aspects of family planning.



HRH Princess Basma

According to the statement, the one-day meeting in London was attended by representatives of social and voluntary societies in the Arab World.

## Crown Prince visits armoured division

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday inspected the positions of the Fifth Royal Armoured Division and attended a ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of one of its units. After the speeches by commanders welcoming Prince Hassan, the troops presented a performance of martial arts

including Taekwondo, target shooting, tag of war, and firing with light arms. Later the Crown Prince watched tank manoeuvres and received a gift from the commander of the units to commemorate the visit. Senior army officers attended the ceremony (Petra)

## 158,000 citizens benefit from SSC

AMMAN (Petra) — Since its establishment in 1980, the Social Security Corporation (SSC) has provided financial benefits to 158,000 citizens, 7,000 of whom now receive monthly pensions and 102,000 who received lump sum compensation at the end of their services, SSC Director General Mahdi Al Farhan announced Monday.

sited in Jordanian banks.

The investments, he said, constitute a good source of income, augmenting the SSC's resources.

In addition, the SSC invested JD 21 million in housing projects, offering loans to companies such as the Jordan Public Transport Corporation, the Vocational Training Corporation and the Royal Scientific Society.

Farhan predicted that the coming years will witness an increase in the SSC's commitments whereby the corporation will be required to pay more pensions to a larger number of citizens and in view of the fact that the number of beneficiaries who pay premiums increase by the year.

Farhan said that the total amount offered in compensation to the beneficiaries this year is far below the amount accruing from the SSC's investment.

He expressed satisfaction with the SSC's performance and predicted a very comfortable situation from now until well beyond the year 2000.

## Seminar on diseases common to man and animal opens in Amman today

AMMAN (J.T.) — A three-day seminar on diseases common to man and animal affecting people in the Arab World opens here Tuesday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, with the participation of delegates from Arab and foreign countries.

Other experts believe that some software manufacturers, simply fed up with users copying their programmes, have incorporated the virus in selected programmes to infect pirated copies.

As one Jordanian user put it: "Now I am definitely scared to copy a friend's programme." At least one person has been deterred, that was the aim of the masterminds behind the virus scheme.

Other experts believe that some software manufacturers, simply fed up with users copying their programmes, have incorporated the virus in selected programmes to infect pirated copies.

Escaping from the virus this year does not guarantee anything. It can get you next year. Rumours are already floating through the international computer community that yet another strain of "Datascare" is on its way that will destroy all the data left untouched by the first virus.

In order to avoid this dilemma, experts suggest precautionary measures:

— Backup data files should be made;

— Computer should only use authorised programmes;

— Personal computers (PC) have key-lock options which prevent any other user from accessing programmes. This is perfect for the paranoid user who thinks everyone wants to destroy his programmes;

— Anti-virus programmes which could cost as little as \$25 according to a local dealer;

— And do not be generous and share floppy discs, one of the main means through which virus spreads.

reviewed by the delegates from 20 different countries.

setting up a pan-Arab centre for research and studies in this field to be based in Amman.

The effect of common diseases on man and economic activities will be among the topics on the agenda, Omeish noted.

The meeting, organised in cooperation with the Higher Council for Science and Technology, is to be held at King Hussein Medical Centre's Farah Rehabilitation Centre.

## Ministerial team visits Jordan Valley

SOUTH SHUNEH (Petra) — A three-member ministerial committee Monday made an inspection tour of the central part of the Jordan Valley, where they met with local officials and heads of various councils to discuss means of dealing with rodents and pests in their regions.

Local municipal councils are called on to take proper measures to ensure cleanliness and safety within their regions, Minister of Water and Irrigation Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani said at a meeting with local officials at Shuneh.

The two other members are Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yousef Hamdan and Minister of Agriculture Bassam Al Saker.

He said local councils, in cooperation with concerned authorities, will have to deal with the causes of rodents and pests as

well as damage and harm to crops and people.

The minister, who was accompanied on the tour by the other two members of a committee formed earlier upon the directives of Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, said that natural manure used by the local farmers and the absence of proper pesticides to deal with the insects and other harmful pests in the region lie behind the danger.

The two other members are Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yousef Hamdan and Minister of Agriculture Bassam Al Saker.

Keilani also announced that the Ministry of Water and Irrigation is keen on providing equal shares of water to all farmers and providing protection to all farm lands.

## Cardiac diseases increase in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Cardiac diseases in Jordan are on the increase and they are now responsible for nearly seven per cent of all deaths in the country, up from one per cent in the 1950s, Health Minister Zuhair Malhas said Monday.

The minister was addressing the opening session of the first meeting by the Higher Committee for the Protection of Cardiac Diseases at the Health Ministry.

He said the committee was

deemed necessary to deal with issues related to heart diseases and to provide advice to the public on means of protecting themselves from such danger.

Malhas, who is chairman of the

committee, said that heart diseases are among incommunicable diseases to which the Health Ministry is now directing its increased attention.

The committee aims to reduce the number of cardiac cases and

eventually death rates, and to work out a broad policy as well as a national programme to help the public deal with this problem, Malhas noted.

"So far, there had been no plan by any organisation to reduce cardiac cases in the country and the committee, which has just embarked on its task, is hoped to promote national efforts in this respect," the minister noted.



Japanese envoy visits University of Jordan

AMMAN — Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Makoto Watanabe visited the University of Jordan Monday and met with its president, Mahmoud Al Samra, to discuss Japanese-Jordanian cooperation in scientific and cultural affairs. The ambassador is shortly to end his tour of duty in Amman, which began in April 1988 (J.T.)

## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

Editorial Director:  
RAKAN AL MAJALI

Director General:  
DR. RADI AL WAQFI

Editor-in-Chief:  
DR. WALEED M. SADI

Editorial and advertising offices:  
Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO  
Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times Advertising Department.

### 'Case celebre'

THE CASES brought to court by three aspirants to parliament seats whose nominations have been turned down to challenge the constitutionality of the Election Law of the land could go down in Jordan's jurisprudence as "case celebre". It will be noted that the trio are viewed as bedouins in the eyes of the said law and as eligible to submit their candidatures for elections only as such. The three contenders, on the other hand, regard themselves first, second and last as Jordanian citizens and residents of the areas where they have respectively submitted their candidatures. They also view themselves as nationals protected by the Constitution of the country which prohibits any form of discrimination on the basis of religion, ethnic origin or whatever.

It would be interesting to see how the court of first instance where the cases in question have been lodged will determine the important legal issues presented by them. It is unfortunate that the decisions of the said court cannot be appealed as the constitutional issues at bar require adjudication at the highest court of the country.

In point of law, the existing Election Law is archaic for providing for classification of Jordanians on the basis of religion, ethnic origin and bedouin origin. There is no modern system of law anywhere in the entire world which condones such distinctions. Moreover, Jordan is treaty obligated to remove such forms of distinction by virtue of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which it signed and ratified some ten years ago.

The entire country must be proud of the three Jordanians who will make legal history by presiding their legitimate complaints to a court of law. The country will be even prouder when the judiciary in Jordan will rectify the existing grave errors permeating the Election Law. For it is one thing to require candidates to submit their candidatures in areas where are legally domiciled, and it is quite another to accept or reject their requests on grounds which are clearly unconstitutional.

### JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily said in its editorial Monday that Jordan's image before the world was well-projected by the Canadian leaders who have held talks with King Hussein and reflected this image in their statements. King Hussein was instrumental in presenting a bright Jordanian image to the Canadian leaders and public and also to all other countries he had visited over the past three decades, the paper noted. Indeed, the King has devoted his efforts to promote the cause of peace and to defend Arab rights at all forums, and on every occasion, the paper continued. His latest talks in Ottawa, which have focused on the rights of the Palestinian people in their own homeland succeeded in winning over the Canadian public opinion and that of the Canadian government, the paper noted. The King's endeavours to lay the foundation of peace and stability in the Middle East and his efforts to maintain the Kingdom's development process through cooperation with friendly nations have been appreciated by all the countries he had visited, said the paper. Jordanian people take pride in the world's appreciation of their leader, and will continue the efforts to present the country as a stable, peace loving, united and endeavouring to achieve security in the region, said the paper.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily notes in his column Monday that the Palestinian five-point plan presented to the United States represent the best response to the U.S.-Israeli moves to thwart the Arab Nation's endeavours to attain a just peace. Mahmoud Rimawi says that the United States and Israel had wanted to impose their will on the other parties and to choose the delegation that would hold direct talks with the Israeli side, but nothing of this sort can be accepted by the Arabs in general and the Palestinians in particular. The projected Israeli-Palestinian dialogue and the ongoing U.S.-Palestinian dialogue should be employed to pave the way for a general conference that would lead to the establishment of lasting peace in the Middle East, otherwise no Arab party will be interested, the writer notes. He says no one is really interested to sit with killers and criminals who had been committing atrocities over the past four decades, and who want to impose their will on the Arab side. What the Arabs are interested in is a lasting peace that would ensure the full rights of the Palestinian people, the writer adds. Rimawi calls on the Palestinian leadership, now meeting in Baghdad to beware of the conspiracies and to adhere to the five-point plan and to reject any moves that would compromise the Palestinian people's rights.

Al Dastour daily carried a commentary Monday on the ongoing election campaign in Jordan in the run up to the Nov. 8 election day. The paper said that the candidates are called on to heed the King's message to them to act responsibly and to move away from any attempts to cause harm or calamity to the other candidates in their bid to win support from the voters. The paper said the Jordanian people have always been marked with high morals and ethics and can only support those candidates who adhere to the good and sublime principles and strive to serve the higher national interests. All those trying to serve the people through parliament should have noble objectives and should place the nation's interests above all other considerations, said the paper. It added the the Kingdom is still grappling with numerous problems and the future parliament is needed to help carry on the mission and maintain the process of construction and development.

## Gorbachev's revolution in the balance

By Jonathan Steele

THE EXACT moment when President Gorbachev's revolution from above was overtaken by a revolution from below will be disputed by historians for a long time. Was it on March 26 when millions of people used the chance to express their real feelings about the party apparatus in the first semi-genuine nationwide election ever held here? Was it on July 13 when coal miners in the obscure town of Mezhdurechensk in Siberia refused to go down the pit, launching a wave of strikes which moved as far as the Ukraine and the Arctic? Or was it on Aug. 23 when almost half the adult population of the three Baltic republics joined hands to form a human chain of protest while the local Communist parties watched in silence?

In a sense the date is immaterial. Whenever it began — all agree that it was sometime this year — the result today is that after four and a half years of trying to mobilise and activate an apathetic population to support his reform programme, Mr. Gorbachev finds they have suddenly gone far in front.

While Politburo conservatives like Yegor Ligachev demand that nothing be done to undermine the Communist Party's constitutionally guaranteed "leading role," anyone with their eyes open can see that the party is already desperately trying to follow, let alone catch up with public opinion. The man which Mr. Gorbachev planted at the 19th party conference in June 1988, when he first proposed contested elections and forced his reluctant colleagues to accept the right of other groups to independent political activity, has burst forth into a towering stalk.

After 70 years of absolute power, the party's collapse into impotence is hard even for observers to take on board. But switch on any of the TV chat-shows and there go the talking heads relentlessly discussing whether and how the party can survive. This sort of thing was not just taboo until recently. It would have been irrelevant.

Many party stalwarts at the sharp end of such discussions react with alarm, panic, and in some cases a retreat into a pathetic inferiority complex. "I find it sick," whined a Central Committee member who works at an Tashkent aircraft factory during a

meeting with the Soviet leader. "During the first Congress of People's Deputies people went on for two hours heaping baseless criticisms on the party, and not a single party leader from the towns or regions came to its defence."

"All these informal movements have money, paper, and up-to-date printing facilities," complained another Central Committee man, a foreman at a Leningrad machine-building plant, "while workers can go for months without getting on television." He conveniently forgot the party's monopoly of mass circulation newspapers.

Even the normally cool prime minister, Nikolai Ryzhkov, joined the chorus three months ago. He complained of the "increasing de-ideologisation of society," and went on: "The entire course of current events shows that the party has lost its authority and the possibility of exerting an influence on everything taking place in society. Meanwhile, willingly or unwillingly, we maintain the appearance that nothing extraordinary has happened and that the levers are still in our hands."

The threats facing the party are formidable and numerous. The central problem is the crushing weight of what is seen as its history of failure over the last 65, some would say 72, years. The elections in March turned into a vote of no confidence in the apparatus in many of the country's largest cities, from Moscow where Boris Yeltsin won, to Leningrad and Kiev where party leaders lost. The party apparatus is now faced with a repetition of that disaster in the elections to local government bodies which are due in two months' time, as well as in the elections in the 15 republics next February or March.

In the Baltic republics the party's performance was even worse than in central Russia. The three Popular Fronts won a majority of candidates in every republic, and may have a clean sweep in the forthcoming polls. Although the Fronts include numerous party members, these people tend to win despite their party membership not because of it. Many of them joined the party for career reasons rather than conviction, because no one without a party card could expect promotion in the universities, the professions, or to fore-

man or manager status in enterprises.

The party leadership can take some comfort from the fact that the informal groups in central Russia are not as well organised as in the Baltics. But they are growing all the time. The miners' strikes have given a boost to grassroots trade union activism, and this too has begun to spread into the electoral arena.

Another major threat to the apparatus's rule is its increasing irrelevance. The Supreme Soviet, the full-time new parliament, is already becoming the centre of all legislative activity. Under the Gorbachev reform programme the government is subordinate to parliament, which demonstrated its independence and supremacy in the first week of its existence last June by rejecting several of the men the prime minister wanted to appoint as ministers. Anatoly Lukyanov, the vice-president and one of Gorbachev's closest confidantes, commented recently: "The party makes policy. Parliament has the power."

Under these circumstances, what is the function of the party's Central Committee? The point was well made during the recent Central Committee plenary meeting on the tangled problem of ethnic relations. The meeting was touted for months as the key to solving the crisis. In the event, it was a damp squib. The crucial decisions — on Soviet citizenship, immigration, language rights and economic devolution — will be taken by the Supreme Soviet and its democratically-elected counterparts in the republics.

When local government is put on the same basis at the end of this year, the role of the party apparatus will take a further knock. In theory the party can still exercise leadership by insisting that its members vote the party line. So far Gorbachev has not tried to demand this. Party members of the Supreme Soviet are subject to nothing like the Westminster whip, or even the looser disciplines of the United States Congress. They vote as free men and women, subject only to the right of grassroots recall from their electors.

If electoral revolt and constitutional irrelevance were the party's only challenges, it might be able to draw breath. But looming over the horizon comes the growing menace of public demands for a multi-party system. The experience of Poland and

Gorbachev is trying to keep up with the tide of anti-party feeling by redefining what the party is supposed to do. He told a party audience in Kiev last month: "The party remains the main organising and co-ordinating force capable of leading people in society." His idea seems to be that party members should be a team of like-minded people, who maintain their authority

Hungary, as well as the inherent logic of Gorbachev's support for pluralism is pushing the discussion inexorably in that direction. It is a step-by-step process. The first demand is the pluralism within the party.

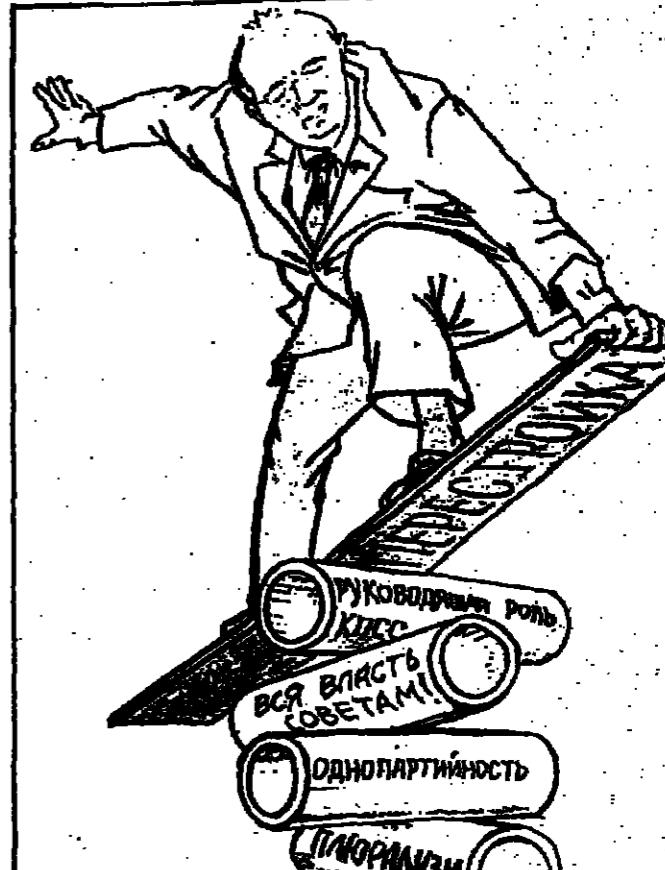
Party members in Moscow's informal clubs are circulating an appeal for a "Democratic platform in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union." It calls for an end to the ban on factions within the party and the introduction of contested elections at all levels of the party based on alternative manifestos. It also calls for lifting Article Six of the Constitution which enshrines the party's leading role.

Another sacred cow, the concept of democratic centralism within the party, is also coming under attack. It has long been a euphemism for top-down control under which very party branch is required to accept higher bodies' policies without question. Algirdas Brazauskas, the leader of the Lithuanian Communist Party, told the central committee last month that it was time to stress the democracy and drop the centralism.

The speed of the changes in the party's role has surprised everyone. It is little more than a year since Gorbachev first started the process of splitting the party from the government. The move was praised at the time as a long overdue bomb under the old practice of bureaucratic duplication, in which the party apparatus had departments which "shaded" or supervised the work of government and local authorities. On a recent television discussion one party intellectual pointed out that the move was nonsense, except as a transitional step towards a multi-party system.

"In every Western country the whole point is that parties try to become the government. Here we praise ourselves for getting the party out of government," he said.

Gorbachev is trying to keep up with the tide of anti-party feeling by redefining what the party is supposed to do. He told a party audience in Kiev last month: "The party remains the main organising and co-ordinating force capable of leading people in society." His idea seems to be that party members should be a team of like-minded people, who maintain their authority



Gorbachev's predicament as seen in the Soviet press, *Perestroika*, on which it stands, is rocked by the conflicting cries of: 'The governing role of the Communist Party', 'All power to the Soviets!', 'One party state', 'Pluralism', 'Soviet Unity', and 'Federation'.

through hard work, good ideas, and honesty rather than through official status.

The conservatives disagree. Yegor Ligachev, their leading spokesman, directly contradicted Gorbachev at last month's Central Committee meeting when he said: "The issue is to strengthen the leading role of the party, not just its co-ordinating one. Proposals to limit our party's functions and even to deprive it completely of some of them are not new. They aim to dismiss Communism from the leadership of society."

As the debate rages, Gorbachev seems increasingly on the defensive. He has begun to talk of the party as though it were a dyke holding back a rising tide of anarchy. Apathy is the novelty of the situation, even some party progressives feel they should curb their desire for a multi-party system, at least for the next year or two. Otherwise, they fear, the danger of a conservative backlash at the top of the party may become too strong — The Guardian.

However hard Gorbachev tries to prevent it, the logic of pluralism, the model of Poland, and the rapid pace of events are all driving the party towards a formal split. Alarmed by the novelty of the situation, even some party progressives feel they should curb their desire for a multi-party system, at least for the next year or two. Otherwise, they fear, the danger of a conservative backlash at the top of the party may become too strong — The Guardian.

property has been returned. Early this year, businesses were allowed to open private banks. At present, about 400,000 ethnic Chinese live in Ho Chi Minh City, mostly in the suburb of Cholon. Estimates of the numbers of Chinese nationwide vary from 600,000 to 1 million.

Our recent treatment of the Chinese has not always been completely fair," acknowledges Nghi Doan, the chairman of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City's 5th district, which includes Cholon. "But now we are even accepting that their businesses will undertake a certain level of exploitation, as long as it benefits production."

These are bold words for a dedicated Communist. Nghi, himself an ethnic Chinese, has belonged to the party for 43 of his 61 years. During the Vietnam war, he worked underground against the South Vietnamese government and the United States.

In some cases, confiscated

property has been returned. Early this year, businesses were allowed to open private banks. At present, about 400,000 ethnic Chinese live in Ho Chi Minh City, mostly in the suburb of Cholon. Estimates of the numbers of Chinese nationwide vary from 600,000 to 1 million.

Chinese community leaders estimate that tens of thousands still want to leave Vietnam. And many Chinese businessmen say they are worried about government policies swinging back again.

"I'm not doing anything big right now," said the Chinese merchant. "I don't know when big boss is going to crack down. Most of us are just watching."

Some, like Tran Tuan Thi, are going full steam ahead.

Several years ago, as the reform policies began, Tran scraped together some capital and started a food processing factory. Next he rented out storefronts to sell his goods.

Impressed, the government contacted Tran and offered him land to start a chicken farm. Tran leaped at the chance for a joint venture with the state, selling meat and other products at his stall.

"I've got a lot of guts," he said. "But I also figured the more I work with the government, the less chance there is of them taking things away from me."

Six months ago, Tran started a private bank: New City Savings and Loan Association. With Ly Sen, a leading banker during the war, he amassed hundreds of thousands of dollars in invest-

ments.

Loans are made at 8 to 10 per cent a month, and deposits pay 7 per cent a month, compounded quarterly, or 12.5 per cent a year.

Chinese community leaders estimate that tens of thousands still want to leave Vietnam. And many Chinese businessmen say they are worried about government policies swinging back again.

"The rates, which baffle Vietnamese, are higher than the only glue which still survives. The difficulty is that the party is by no means united. It reflects as wide a spectrum of conflicting views and attitudes at the public at large.

In this vacuum of alternative

ties, Gorbachev sees the party as the only glue which still survives. The difficulty is that the party is by no means united. It reflects as wide a spectrum of conflicting views and attitudes at the public at large.

Explaining their success, Ly smiles and runs his hand through his bristly white hair.

"They trust us, we trust them. I've been a banker all my life so they have confidence," he says. Another reason is that customers can withdraw their money freely. State banks demand reasons, and often substantial bribes, to approve withdrawals.

Ly's son and daughter escaped to the United States as boat people. His wife left several months before he was freed in 1987, after 12 years in jail.

"None of them could wait, and I don't blame them," he said. Despite the reforms, he still hopes to depart.

"I'm an old man and miss my family," says the 64-year-old. "I was once part of this country's future, but now I'm part of its past."

Chairman Nghi hopes men such as Ly Sen will stay.

"But we understand because they are worried someone will label them a stinking capitalist again," he said. "I don't think it will happen."

## OPEN FORUM

### Stop the nonsense

RECENTLY I have been watching the late shows on Jordan Television. Unluckily, they all have vicious violence: guns, revenge, murders etc. Because of the drastic influence on the fake watchers of such movies, the West, for example, have already started to reduce producing these types of movies. Why don't we stop importing those show to? A local saying goes: "Close the path through which wind comes". This might be a poor translation, but the point is, if the great nations are trying now to reduce the impact of TV shows on people by producing less and less of those movies, we should adopt this trend too.

I am not getting anything for them. I hope, but the people who are responsible for buying those movies are my only concern. And I have a word for them:

Our national TV is watched by millions of people in our region. And if we want to stop the use of guns at weddings for example, we should stop broadcasting these shows on our screens too.

I think that these movies are bought or leased because they have no big market in their own countries. Producers of such movies find it easier to sell them abroad because of less criticism. A good question arises — Why should we be the scapegoats?

Nuri N. Togan

that reality has for all practical purposes become unmanageable. Instead we have turned our energies to the proliferation and production of endless amounts of unreality to sooth our tired and frazzled egos.

Television is, of course, the prime culprit, for it has become the model for everything in our society. Everything now either imitates or caricatures television as television itself caricatures and imitates everything else.

We have newspapers, magazines and even "books" in the form of television screens or television reality. Thus, USA Today, the newspaper, is a simulation of "TV news" that is itself a simulation of "real news." And "USA Today on TV" is a simulation of USA Today, the newspaper. At each step in the chain we recede further from reality. And each step heightens our felt sense of unreality.

Television is particularly insidious, for it is the very background, the very oxygen of

## Looking out for the small fish

By Mariam M. Shahin  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — As Jordanian governmental and non-governmental agencies alike step up efforts to make Jordan more independent of agricultural imports, those involved in fish farming in the Kingdom are also seeking to increase their output and lessen the country's dependence on food imports.

Although fish farming was first introduced in the Kingdom in the 1960's, the business has not had the kind of success many expected simply because all too often the cost of the operations have outstripped their earnings, according to many in the industry.

As part of an effort to encourage fish farmers to adopt new techniques and promote new marketing strategies, the Near East Foundation (NEF), in cooperation with the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO), has taken the lead in assisting in the development of fish "culture" in Jordan.

Although the NEF had traditionally been involved in various aspects of community development and occasionally in agricultural development, it is the first time it gets involved in fish projects.

Aquaculturist Dr. Randall Brummett of the NEF launched his efforts with a 12-week fish farming instruction course attended by a group of 12 farmers in 1986. Since then, Brummett, in cooperation with Hussein Bitar of the JCO, one of half a dozen Jordanians educated and trained in fish farming, have assisted over 25 enterprises with feasibility studies, promotion, marketing and management as well as design and construction.

As a direct result of their efforts 70 tonnes of Jordanian-grown tilapia fish were put on the market in 1988. It was estimated that the potential production in 1989 could be as high as 450 tonnes. That is little when compared to Jordan's annual consumption of 7,000 tonnes, half of it fresh. The estimated production of fish in 1989 is between 60 and 65 tonnes.

The decrease in production this year is due to the closure of one of Jordan's largest fish farms which had an estimated annual capacity of 200+ tonnes. The closure of the farm was seen as a sign of bad planning, lack of proper marketing and most of all bad management.

An associate professor at the University of Jordan, marine biologist/ecologist Mohammad Wahbeh believes that the failure

to increase fish production in Jordan has reasons beyond management shortcomings.

"Management is of course important but the basic regulations of fish farming are not always being followed," said Wahbeh. You have several prerequisites for fish farming: ample/good quality water, knowledge by the farmer of the particular biology of the fish being raised, hatching techniques etc., live food production, the ability to identify fish diseases and knowledge of how to deal with them, experience in farming food formula (lipids/fibres etc) and constant maintenance.

Small farming enterprises in Jordan are often dependent on one of several government-sponsored irrigation projects, which could be modified to provide water for fish culture without affecting the farmer's water bill significantly, according to Brummett.

Two locations have thus far been chosen to implement the integrated aquaculture/agriculture formula. One is a poor rural community in which five small earthen ponds may replace part of several non-profitable vegetable-growing areas, while the other is 10 irrigation reservoirs into which cages for fish rearing could be integrated.

The first is a village inhabited by 360 Bedouin bedouins north of the Zarqa River, 50 kilometres north of Amman. Although the villagers graze sheep, goats and grow vegetables on small plots of land, the output does not provide sufficient income for even a small family. Consequently, many of the farmers are trying to sell their farms and move to Jerash or Zarqa where the job market is already growing smaller. According to Brummett, land prices are declining and owners cannot afford to release family land at a low price. As a result, a lot of the land in Quaneah is non-productive.

Brummett and Bitar are aware of the obstacles that Wahbeh points out but say that it is not always easy to convince those who want to invest major capital in fish farming to get a degree in aquaculture first.

"We give some lectures and courses instead, and we try to be 'on-location consultants,'" Brummett says. "For now, that is what we can reasonably do. We are not going to tell those who are already in the business to stop."

There has been some progress in the joint NEF/JCO ventures with middle- and upper-level farmers who fish farm from March 21 to Nov. 15 every year, Brummett says. The smaller farmers have been left out of the "general scheme of things."

Failure to involve poorer farmers means that many of the benefits of fish farming, the most important of which is diversification of small agricultural enterprises, will not be realized.

The need to diversify has many benefits. According to Brummett, diversification would "insu-

late" poorer farmers from "violent," price fluctuations on the one hand while acting as "a flood and erosion control mechanism if need be" on the other.

The NEF and JCO have conducted a pilot study on potential small scale integration of aquaculture/agriculture extension possibilities.

Small farming enterprises in Jordan are often dependent on one of several government-sponsored irrigation projects, which could be modified to provide water for fish culture without affecting the farmer's water bill significantly, according to Brummett.

Small farming enterprises in Jordan are often dependent on one of several government-sponsored irrigation projects, which could be modified to provide water for fish culture without affecting the farmer's water bill significantly, according to Brummett.

### High risk factors

Wahbeh insists that fish farming has high-risk factors "and thus the prerequisites should be followed to increase the chances of success." "People" are getting into fish farming without any deliberations. They don't bother to qualify themselves for their projects," he says.

Like those who want to construct a building with only a basic knowledge of a few engineering rules, fish farmers without an extensive background on the subject are likely to face problems.

"They don't have to have doctorates but a degree would certainly help," according to Wahbeh. "Dr. Brummett is giving some courses at the university but the department has to introduce a series of courses which will give students more than just an idea about fish farming."

Brummett and Bitar are aware of the obstacles that Wahbeh points out but say that it is not always easy to convince those who want to invest major capital in fish farming to get a degree in aquaculture first.

"We give some lectures and courses instead, and we try to be 'on-location consultants,'" Brummett says. "For now, that is what we can reasonably do. We are not going to tell those who are already in the business to stop."

There has been some progress in the joint NEF/JCO ventures with middle- and upper-level farmers who fish farm from March 21 to Nov. 15 every year, Brummett says. The smaller farmers have been left out of the "general scheme of things."

Failure to involve poorer farmers means that many of the benefits of fish farming, the most important of which is diversification of small agricultural enterprises, will not be realized.

The need to diversify has many benefits. According to Brummett, diversification would "insu-

late" poorer farmers from "violent," price fluctuations on the one hand while acting as "a flood and erosion control mechanism if need be" on the other.

The NEF and JCO have conducted a pilot study on potential small scale integration of aquaculture/agriculture extension possibilities.

Small farming enterprises in Jordan are often dependent on one of several government-sponsored irrigation projects, which could be modified to provide water for fish culture without affecting the farmer's water bill significantly, according to Brummett.

Small farming enterprises in Jordan are often dependent on one of several government-sponsored irrigation projects, which could be modified to provide water for fish culture without affecting the farmer's water bill significantly, according to Brummett.

### Five year plans

A minimum time span for a fish farming investment to start paying off is five years under normal circumstances, says Bitar, who has been involved in fish farming for the last ten years. "Throughout I have done my best, along with people like Brummett, to assist local fish farmers with their technical needs. Of course they vary from one project to another, depending on the size of the project."

One of the problems that exist at the present time according to Bitar is that there are just a few people who have an educational background in the fish farming field and most of them are sitting behind a desk.

There are an estimated 25 fish farmers in Jordan, all of whom need advice and or assistance on a daily basis, Bitar says.

Although Brummett has been giving courses in fish culture at the department of agriculture at the University of Jordan in the hope that this would increase the awareness and expertise of Jordanian agriculturists in the field, he expects it will be some time before they can actually practice what they have learned. "After they graduate, most of them will serve the military for two years and by the time they finish a lot of their know-how has faded," he says.

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although Brummett has been giving courses in fish culture at the department of agriculture at the University of Jordan in the hope that this would increase the awareness and expertise of Jordanian agriculturists in the field, he expects it will be some time before they can actually practice what they have learned. "After they graduate, most of them will serve the military for two years and by the time they finish a lot of their know-how has faded," he says.

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms

# Wall Street stocks rebound after initial fall

NEW YORK (R) — Wall Street stocks rebounded Monday, dispelling fears of a repeat of the black Monday crash of October 1987, after a wild first hour of trading that saw the main index plummet 64 points.

The Dow Jones industrial average at first sagged on carryover selling from Friday's frantic 190-point plunge that was its second-worst point decline. Heavy selling abroad made for a tense opening and buy orders were scarce.

But then the market surged back to a 29-point gain, only to

fall back again. At 11:30 a.m. the industrial index of 30 leading shares was up around 18 points at 2,587.75.

President George Bush shrugged off questions about Friday's stock market plunge, saying he was not worried.

"I'm not worried... the Federal

Reserve and the Securities Exchange Commission and the secretary of the treasury are monitoring the situation and that's where it stands right now," Bush told reporters.

Stocks had opened on Wall Street amid fears the market would repeat its plunge of black Monday on Oct. 19, 1987, when it crashed 508 points.

The Dow index posted a moderate loss after opening at 2,567.62. In edge trading, it fell to show a loss of 65 points after 40 minutes.

"Almost everything opened down, and then held," said Alfred Goldman, A.G. Edwards' director of technical research.

The recovery was dramatic, with the market surging more than 90 points in about 15 minutes and sailing past the 2,569.26 level of Friday's close.

On Friday the Dow fell around 190 points to lose 6.9 per cent.

"We're seeing a pop in the futures," said Tom Callahan, an executive vice president at Yamaichi International, pointing to a rally in the Standard Poor's 500 futures which helped trigger the recovery.

The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) began preparations much earlier than usual for what was expected to be very hectic trading. The NYSE opened its computers at 7:30 a.m. to stack orders for the day, more than an hour before the usual start of trading.

The European fall was seen as an emotional reaction to Friday's New York plunge, caused by worries that a recent string of takeovers which had boosted shares might now be in trouble, particularly those financed by so-called junk bonds.

Randal Goldsmith, equity strategist at London brokers

James Capel said, "today's fall was not justified by the fundamental economics... there was a sense of panic and the market seems at a stage where it's willing to look at any bad news."

Weekend forecasts of a second world stock market crash almost two years to the day from the October 1987 debacle failed to materialise, but billions of dollars were wiped off share values around the globe.

By the close of European trading, most exchanges had rebounded and cut much of the losses of the day after hectic, seesaw trade driven initially by fear and later by relief at Wall Street's sudden recovery.

Big institutional investors appeared to have kept their nerve and stayed away from the market, except to buy at bargain levels from small investors who sold their shares because of the 190.58-point fall in New York Friday.

"In my view the stock market will stabilise relatively quickly," said West German Economics Minister Helmut Haussmann.

"There may be one or other psychological or technical reactions but they are not based on fundamentals. The economy of West Germany and the EC (European Community) is highly stable," he noted.

"It was much worse than anyone expected," said a senior trader at one major Frankfurt bank. "It was just the small investors. But it was still worse than two years ago."

The key to the recovery was the same as for the fall — signals from Wall Street.

The European fall was seen as an emotional reaction to Friday's

New York plunge, caused by

worries that a recent string of

takeovers which had boosted

shares might now be in trouble,

particularly those financed by so-called junk bonds.

"It was much worse than anyone expected," said a senior trader at one major Frankfurt bank. "It was just the small investors. But it was still worse than two years ago."

The key to the recovery was the same as for the fall — signals from Wall Street.

The European fall was seen as an emotional reaction to Friday's

New York plunge, caused by

worries that a recent string of

takeovers which had boosted

shares might now be in trouble,

particularly those financed by so-called junk bonds.

"It was much worse than anyone expected," said a senior trader at one major Frankfurt bank. "It was just the small investors. But it was still worse than two years ago."

The key to the recovery was the same as for the fall — signals from Wall Street.

The European fall was seen as an emotional reaction to Friday's

New York plunge, caused by

worries that a recent string of

takeovers which had boosted

shares might now be in trouble,

particularly those financed by so-called junk bonds.

"It was much worse than anyone expected," said a senior trader at one major Frankfurt bank. "It was just the small investors. But it was still worse than two years ago."

The key to the recovery was the same as for the fall — signals from Wall Street.

The European fall was seen as an emotional reaction to Friday's

New York plunge, caused by

worries that a recent string of

takeovers which had boosted

shares might now be in trouble,

particularly those financed by so-called junk bonds.

"It was much worse than anyone expected," said a senior trader at one major Frankfurt bank. "It was just the small investors. But it was still worse than two years ago."

The key to the recovery was the same as for the fall — signals from Wall Street.

The European fall was seen as an emotional reaction to Friday's

New York plunge, caused by

worries that a recent string of

takeovers which had boosted

shares might now be in trouble,

particularly those financed by so-called junk bonds.

"It was much worse than anyone expected," said a senior trader at one major Frankfurt bank. "It was just the small investors. But it was still worse than two years ago."

The key to the recovery was the same as for the fall — signals from Wall Street.

The European fall was seen as an emotional reaction to Friday's

New York plunge, caused by

worries that a recent string of

takeovers which had boosted

shares might now be in trouble,

particularly those financed by so-called junk bonds.

"It was much worse than anyone expected," said a senior trader at one major Frankfurt bank. "It was just the small investors. But it was still worse than two years ago."

The key to the recovery was the same as for the fall — signals from Wall Street.

The European fall was seen as an emotional reaction to Friday's

New York plunge, caused by

worries that a recent string of

takeovers which had boosted

shares might now be in trouble,

particularly those financed by so-called junk bonds.

"It was much worse than anyone expected," said a senior trader at one major Frankfurt bank. "It was just the small investors. But it was still worse than two years ago."

The key to the recovery was the same as for the fall — signals from Wall Street.

The European fall was seen as an emotional reaction to Friday's

New York plunge, caused by

worries that a recent string of

takeovers which had boosted

shares might now be in trouble,

particularly those financed by so-called junk bonds.

"It was much worse than anyone expected," said a senior trader at one major Frankfurt bank. "It was just the small investors. But it was still worse than two years ago."

The key to the recovery was the same as for the fall — signals from Wall Street.

The European fall was seen as an emotional reaction to Friday's

New York plunge, caused by

worries that a recent string of

takeovers which had boosted

shares might now be in trouble,

particularly those financed by so-called junk bonds.

"It was much worse than anyone expected," said a senior trader at one major Frankfurt bank. "It was just the small investors. But it was still worse than two years ago."

The key to the recovery was the same as for the fall — signals from Wall Street.

The European fall was seen as an emotional reaction to Friday's

New York plunge, caused by

worries that a recent string of

takeovers which had boosted

shares might now be in trouble,

particularly those financed by so-called junk bonds.

"It was much worse than anyone expected," said a senior trader at one major Frankfurt bank. "It was just the small investors. But it was still worse than two years ago."

The key to the recovery was the same as for the fall — signals from Wall Street.

The European fall was seen as an emotional reaction to Friday's

New York plunge, caused by

worries that a recent string of

takeovers which had boosted

shares might now be in trouble,

particularly those financed by so-called junk bonds.

"It was much worse than anyone expected," said a senior trader at one major Frankfurt bank. "It was just the small investors. But it was still worse than two years ago."

The key to the recovery was the same as for the fall — signals from Wall Street.

The European fall was seen as an emotional reaction to Friday's

New York plunge, caused by

worries that a recent string of

takeovers which had boosted

shares might now be in trouble,

particularly those financed by so-called junk bonds.

"It was much worse than anyone expected," said a senior trader at one major Frankfurt bank. "It was just the small investors. But it was still worse than two years ago."

The key to the recovery was the same as for the fall — signals from Wall Street.

The European fall was seen as an emotional reaction to Friday's

New York plunge, caused by

worries that a recent string of

takeovers which had boosted

shares might now be in trouble,

particularly those financed by so-called junk bonds.

"It was much worse than anyone expected," said a senior trader at one major Frankfurt bank. "It was just the small investors. But it was still worse than two years ago."

The key to the recovery was the same as for the fall — signals from Wall Street.

The European fall was seen as an emotional reaction to Friday's

New York plunge, caused by

worries that a recent string of

takeovers which had boosted

shares might now be in trouble,

particularly those financed by so-called junk bonds.

"It was much worse than anyone expected," said a senior trader at one major Frankfurt bank. "It was just the small investors. But it was still worse than two years ago."

The key to the recovery was the same as for the fall — signals from Wall Street.

The European fall was seen as an emotional reaction to Friday's

New York plunge, caused by

worries that a recent string of

takeovers which had boosted

shares might now be in trouble,

particularly those financed by so-called junk bonds.

"It was much worse than anyone expected," said a senior trader at one major Frankfurt bank. "It was just the small investors. But it was still worse than two years ago."

The key to the recovery was the same as for the fall — signals from Wall Street.

The European fall was seen as an emotional reaction to Friday's

New York plunge, caused by

worries that a recent string of

takeovers which had boosted

shares might now be in trouble,

particularly those financed by so-called junk bonds.

"It was much worse than anyone expected," said a senior trader at one major Frankfurt bank. "It was just the small investors. But it was still worse than two years ago."

The key to the recovery was the same as for the fall — signals from Wall Street.

The European fall was seen as an emotional reaction to Friday's

New York plunge, caused by

worries that a recent string of

takeovers which had boosted



## Release of ANC leaders seen heralding new era in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — The unconditional release of seven African National Congress (ANC) leaders has opened a new political era that will be full of dramatic change and uncertainty, newspapers across the political spectrum said Monday.

"The country enters a new phase in its history," the pro-government Citizen said in an editorial. "But it is not going to be an easy transition... (and) nobody knows what kind of new country will emerge."

The seven ANC leaders, released Sunday along with a member of the other liberation movement, told supporters they believe the end of apartheid — South Africa's policies of racial segregation — is coming into view.

Walter Sisulu, a friend and colleague of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, said the seven, aged 60 and 80, were confident they would live to see a government that includes blacks... a democratic inclusiveness where a black man can become president, or a white man can become president."

Sisulu remained at his home Monday in Soweto, the huge black township outside Johannesburg.

"Today is a day of rest," he

told a visitor.

The Sowetan, the country's largest black-oriented daily, cautioned that "the task facing the men is a daunting one: that of uniting the democratic forces in this country and transforming it into a non-racial democracy."

Business Day, the country's leading financial daily, countered.

"Our determination has never been weakened by our long years of imprisonment," wrote editor Ken Owen. "What is said by Sisulu and his colleagues this week will be as important for creating a negotiating climate as President (F.W.) de Klerk's bold move in ordering their freedom."

De Klerk announced the unconditional release of the eight anti-apartheid leaders last Tuesday as part of his attempt to improve political conditions for negotiating a new constitution that will extend political rights to blacks.

But he envisions some arrangement under which whites would retain veto power over major decisions.

Under the current system of apartheid, the 28-million black majority has no voice in national affairs, which are dominated by the country's 5 million whites.

The prison releases are viewed

as a tacit acknowledgement by the government of the ANC's influence and popularity among South Africa's blacks.

Even relatively conservative black leaders have said they will reject any negotiations with the government unless the ANC is legalised and its jailed leaders freed.

"This is only the start of a long and complex process," wrote editor Ken Owen. "What is said by Sisulu and his colleagues this week will be as important for creating a negotiating climate as President (F.W.) de Klerk's bold move in ordering their freedom."

De Klerk announced the unconditional release of the eight anti-apartheid leaders last Tuesday as part of his attempt to improve political conditions for negotiating a new constitution that will extend political rights to blacks.

The releases are viewed as a tacit acknowledgement by the government of the ANC's influence and popularity among South Africa's black majority.

Sisulu and his colleagues, seated in front of a large green, gold and black ANC flag, expressed

regret that Mandela remains in prison and said they would press for his release.

They said the ANC, the largest group fighting the white-led government, will continue its military campaign and reject calls for negotiations until the government legalised it, lifts the state of emergency, and releases all political prisoners.

"If the government doesn't meet our demands, we have no alternative but to continue to fight for our freedom," said Andrew Mlangeni, 63.

Five of the ANC men, including Sisulu and Mlangeni, were arrested in 1963 and sentenced to life prison terms in 1964, along with Mandela, for plotting anti-government sabotage. Masekela was convicted of sabotage in separate trial in 1963.

The others freed Sunday were Elias Mostoaledi, 65; Ahmad Kathrada, 60; Raymond Mhlaba, 58; Wilton Mkhayi, 67; and Oscar Mpetha, 80, who had been hospitalised in Cape Town and was the nation's oldest political prisoner.

Mpetha, who had been serving a five-year prison term for terrorism, rose from his wheelchair Sunday to walk by himself into his small home near Cape Town before flying to Johannesburg.

The releases are viewed as a tacit acknowledgement by the government of the ANC's influence and popularity among South Africa's black majority.

Sisulu and his colleagues, seated in front of a large green, gold and black ANC flag, expressed

regret that Mandela remains in prison and said they would press for his release.

They said the ANC, the largest group fighting the white-led government, will continue its military campaign and reject calls for negotiations until the government legalised it, lifts the state of emergency, and releases all political prisoners.

"If the government doesn't

meet our demands, we have no alternative but to continue to

fight for our freedom," said Andrew Mlangeni, 63.

Five of the ANC men, including Sisulu and Mlangeni, were arrested in 1963 and sentenced to life prison terms in 1964, along with Mandela, for plotting anti-government sabotage. Masekela was convicted of sabotage in separate trial in 1963.

The others freed Sunday were

Elias Mostoaledi, 65; Ahmad Kathrada, 60; Raymond Mhlaba, 58; Wilton Mkhayi, 67; and Oscar Mpetha, 80, who had been hospitalised in Cape Town and was the nation's oldest political prisoner.

Mpetha, who had been serving

a five-year prison term for

terrorism, rose from his wheelchair Sunday to walk by himself into his small home near Cape Town before flying to Johannesburg.

The releases are viewed as

a tacit acknowledgement by

the government of the ANC's

influence and popularity among

South Africa's black majority.

Sisulu and his colleagues, seated in front of a large green, gold and black ANC flag, expressed

regret that Mandela remains in prison and said they would press for his release.

They said the ANC, the largest group fighting the white-led government, will continue its military campaign and reject calls for negotiations until the government legalised it, lifts the state of emergency, and releases all political prisoners.

"If the government doesn't

meet our demands, we have no alternative but to continue to

fight for our freedom," said Andrew Mlangeni, 63.

Five of the ANC men, including Sisulu and Mlangeni, were arrested in 1963 and sentenced to life prison terms in 1964, along with Mandela, for plotting anti-government sabotage. Masekela was convicted of sabotage in separate trial in 1963.

The others freed Sunday were

Elias Mostoaledi, 65; Ahmad Kathrada, 60; Raymond Mhlaba, 58; Wilton Mkhayi, 67; and Oscar Mpetha, 80, who had been hospitalised in Cape Town and was the nation's oldest political prisoner.

Mpetha, who had been serving

a five-year prison term for

terrorism, rose from his wheelchair Sunday to walk by himself into his small home near Cape Town before flying to Johannesburg.

The releases are viewed as

a tacit acknowledgement by

the government of the ANC's

influence and popularity among

South Africa's black majority.

Sisulu and his colleagues, seated in front of a large green, gold and black ANC flag, expressed

regret that Mandela remains in prison and said they would press for his release.

They said the ANC, the largest group fighting the white-led government, will continue its military campaign and reject calls for negotiations until the government legalised it, lifts the state of emergency, and releases all political prisoners.

"If the government doesn't

meet our demands, we have no alternative but to continue to

fight for our freedom," said Andrew Mlangeni, 63.

Five of the ANC men, including Sisulu and Mlangeni, were arrested in 1963 and sentenced to life prison terms in 1964, along with Mandela, for plotting anti-government sabotage. Masekela was convicted of sabotage in separate trial in 1963.

The others freed Sunday were

Elias Mostoaledi, 65; Ahmad Kathrada, 60; Raymond Mhlaba, 58; Wilton Mkhayi, 67; and Oscar Mpetha, 80, who had been hospitalised in Cape Town and was the nation's oldest political prisoner.

Mpetha, who had been serving

a five-year prison term for

terrorism, rose from his wheelchair Sunday to walk by himself into his small home near Cape Town before flying to Johannesburg.

The releases are viewed as

a tacit acknowledgement by

the government of the ANC's

influence and popularity among

South Africa's black majority.

Sisulu and his colleagues, seated in front of a large green, gold and black ANC flag, expressed

regret that Mandela remains in prison and said they would press for his release.

They said the ANC, the largest group fighting the white-led government, will continue its military campaign and reject calls for negotiations until the government legalised it, lifts the state of emergency, and releases all political prisoners.

"If the government doesn't

meet our demands, we have no alternative but to continue to

fight for our freedom," said Andrew Mlangeni, 63.

Five of the ANC men, including Sisulu and Mlangeni, were arrested in 1963 and sentenced to life prison terms in 1964, along with Mandela, for plotting anti-government sabotage. Masekela was convicted of sabotage in separate trial in 1963.

The others freed Sunday were

Elias Mostoaledi, 65; Ahmad Kathrada, 60; Raymond Mhlaba, 58; Wilton Mkhayi, 67; and Oscar Mpetha, 80, who had been hospitalised in Cape Town and was the nation's oldest political prisoner.

Mpetha, who had been serving

a five-year prison term for

terrorism, rose from his wheelchair Sunday to walk by himself into his small home near Cape Town before flying to Johannesburg.

The releases are viewed as

a tacit acknowledgement by

the government of the ANC's

influence and popularity among

South Africa's black majority.

Sisulu and his colleagues, seated in front of a large green, gold and black ANC flag, expressed

regret that Mandela remains in prison and said they would press for his release.

They said the ANC, the largest group fighting the white-led government, will continue its military campaign and reject calls for negotiations until the government legalised it, lifts the state of emergency, and releases all political prisoners.

"If the government doesn't

meet our demands, we have no alternative but to continue to

fight for our freedom," said Andrew Mlangeni, 63.

Five of the ANC men, including Sisulu and Mlangeni, were arrested in 1963 and sentenced to life prison terms in 1964, along with Mandela, for plotting anti-government sabotage. Masekela was convicted of sabotage in separate trial in 1963.

The others freed Sunday were

Elias Mostoaledi, 65; Ahmad Kathrada, 60; Raymond Mhlaba, 58; Wilton Mkhayi, 67; and Oscar Mpetha, 80, who had been hospitalised in Cape Town and was the nation's oldest political prisoner.

Mpetha, who had been serving

a five-year prison term for

terrorism, rose from his wheelchair Sunday to walk by himself into his small home near Cape Town before flying to Johannesburg.

The releases are viewed as

a tacit acknowledgement by

the government of the ANC's

influence and popularity among

South Africa's black majority.

Sisulu and his colleagues, seated in front of a large green, gold and black ANC flag, expressed

regret that Mandela remains in prison and said they would press for his release.

They said the ANC, the largest group fighting the white-led government, will continue its military campaign and reject calls for negotiations until the government legalised it, lifts the state of emergency, and releases all political prisoners.

"If the government doesn't

meet our demands, we have no alternative but to continue to

fight for our freedom," said Andrew Mlangeni, 63.

Five of the ANC men, including Sisulu and Mlangeni, were arrested in 1963 and sentenced to life prison terms in 1964, along with Mandela, for plotting anti-government sabotage. Masekela was convicted of sabotage in separate trial in 1963.

The others freed Sunday were

Elias Mostoaledi, 65; Ahmad Kathrada, 60; Raymond Mhlaba, 58; Wilton Mkhayi, 67; and Oscar Mpetha, 80, who had been hospitalised in Cape Town and was the nation's oldest political prisoner.

Mpetha, who had been serving

a five-year prison term for

terrorism, rose from his wheelchair Sunday to walk by himself into his small home near Cape Town before flying to Johannesburg.

The releases are viewed as

a tacit acknowledgement by

the government of the ANC's

influence and popularity among

South Africa's black majority.

Sisulu and his colleagues, seated in front of a large green, gold and black ANC flag, expressed

regret that Mandela remains in prison and said they would press for his release.

They said the ANC, the largest group fighting the white-led government, will continue its military campaign and reject calls for negotiations until the government legalised it, lifts the state of emergency, and releases all political prisoners.

"If the government doesn't

meet our demands, we have no alternative but to continue to

fight for our freedom," said Andrew Mlangeni, 63.

Five of the ANC men, including Sisulu and Mlangeni, were arrested in 1963 and sentenced to life prison terms in 1964, along with Mandela, for plotting anti-government sabotage. Masekela was convicted of sabotage in separate trial in 1963.

The others freed Sunday were

Elias Mostoaledi, 65; Ahmad Kathrada, 60; Raymond Mhlaba, 58; Wilton Mkhayi, 67; and Oscar Mpetha, 80, who had been hospitalised in Cape Town and was the nation's oldest political prisoner.

Mp